

Western Carolinian.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The following is the report made by the Post-Master General to the President of the U. S. and accompanying the message of the latter to Congress, at the commencement of the present session.

Post-Office Department, Nov. 25, 1826.

Within the year ending the 1st of July, 1825, there was received for postage, the sum of \$1,252,061 32

The expenditures during that year were 1,206,584 42

Leaving a surplus of receipts of forty five thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety cents, 45,476 90

The receipts for the year ending on the 1st July last, were \$1,388,416 82

For the same period the expenditures amounted to 1,309,316 21

Which leaves seventy-nine thousand and one hundred dollars and sixty-one cents of receipts above the expenditures, 79,100 61

A comparison of the above receipts shows an increase of revenue during the last year, over the preceding one, of one hundred thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents

From my report of the last year it appears that the means of the Department, including a reduction of expenditure of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twelve cents, for the year ending the 1st July, 1825, exceeded those of the year ending 1st July, 1823, \$183,537 32

To which may be added the receipts of the last year more than those of the preceding, 136,355 50

Making three hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two cents of revenue, for the last year, above the receipts of the year ending on 1st July, 1823, \$321,892 82

This amount, it will be observed, includes no part of the old debt.

The increase of the revenue of this department arises, in no inconsiderable degree, from the facilities which have lately been given on important routes, and the growing confidence of the public in the safety and regularity of the mail.

Since the last annual statement, contracts have been made for an additional transportation of the mail in stages, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-four miles; and on horse back, sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty miles annually.

The transportation, when added to the increase of the two preceding years, will show an augmented conveyance of the mail, in comparison with the year 1823, of one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-five miles.

Seven hundred and fourteen Post-Offices have been established within the past year; these when added to those established in the two preceding years, make seventeen hundred and fifty-four.

A comparison of the above augmentation of revenue, transportation, and post-offices, with former years, will show the rapid extension of the operations of this department.

In 1801 the receipts for postage were \$320,443 00

The increased revenue of the last year over the year ending 1st July, 1823, as above stated, 321,892 82

Leaving fourteen hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, more than the total revenue of 1801 \$1,449 82

The augmented transportation of the mail since the 1st July, 1823, is equal to its conveyance throughout the Union in 1800

In 1806, there were but seventeen hundred and ten Post-Offices; there are now six thousand two hundred and eighteen, seventeen hundred and fifty-four of which have been established since 1st July, 1823.

On the contracts which have been lately made for the south and southwest, some reduction of expense has been effected, though great facilities have been given.

On the route by the way of Huntsville, Columbus Jackson and Natchez, to New Orleans, under the new con-

tract, the mail will be carried in covered carriages. Stages have been established to run three trips weekly, and between Milledgeville, in Georgia, and Montgomery, in Alabama, and thence to Blakely, when steam boats cannot ply to Montgomery.

From Blakely and Mobile, to New Orleans, the mail will be conveyed three trips weekly in steam boats. On this route the great mail to New Orleans will be transported in four days less time from Washington City, and all places north of it, than on the route by the way of Natchez.

A new principle has been incorporated into the late contracts, which it is believed, will produce great regularity in the conveyance of the mail. Excuses for delays and total failures have always been heard, and when it appeared that the obstructions were such as could not be overcome, no penalties have been imposed. Under this practice it has been found that carriers often endeavor to avoid the effects of their own negligence, by statements which exempt their employers from fines. This presents a strong inducement for them to magnify difficulties, and procure certificates from persons with whom they may have influence, corroborative of their own allegations. To remove this motive, and induce the utmost exertion, by the late contracts, a penalty follows every failure without regard to the cause producing it. As this penalty is increased by the addition of every seven minutes delay, and as a failure to connect with a depending line, through any want of exertion, may forfeit the contract, no greater inducement can be afforded to insure a punctual delivery of the mail.

On 1st July, 1823, balances were due from contractors, postmasters, and late postmasters, amounting to \$391,994 39

There was due to contractors for services rendered prior to that time which should be deducted, the sum of \$26,518 64

Amount of debts since ascertained to be bad 27,814 24

Suits pending and judgments amounting to 149,500 00

Estimated amount of balances, composing a part of the debt above stated, which have been adjusted by credits, 30,000 00

203,862 88

From this sum deduct the amount of the expenditures over the receipts for the year ending 1st July, 1824, 12,537 85

\$145,744 36

Amount of receipts above the expenditures for ten years 1st July, 1823, 45,476 90

Excess of receipts over expenditures for last year, 79,100 61

This sum is subject to the order of the Department, \$270,321 87

As the means of the Department are ample to meet all its engagements, and any reasonable amount of additional expenditure which Congress may think proper to authorize by the establishment of new routes, it is desirable that its contingent expenses and the salaries of its officers, should be paid out of its own funds, and the Treasury be relieved from the usual appropriations for that purpose.

Fifty thousand dollars might be saved annually by the discontinuance of unproductive post routes.

Under the law passed at the last session of Congress, requiring the mail routes from Columbus, in Mississippi, to Doakes, and from Chatahouchee, in Georgia, to Line Creek, in Alabama, to be repaired, contracts have been made, and the work commenced.

THE BILLIARD TABLE, &c.
Extract of a letter from Washington City, to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, dated December 14.

Gentlemen: Public attention at this place is much directed at present to the story of the Billiard Table, which seems destined to give as much disturbance to our presidential family, as the story of the Diamond Necklace gave to the family of the Bourbons at the breaking out of the French Revolution. A stout denial has just been made, that any public money was ever paid for this table; and as this denial is made in contravention of an ancient law maxim which says the Record cannot lie, curiosity is on tip-toe to learn upon what evidence, or upon what

latent explanation, the denial is to be sustained. In the mean time, it may be agreeable to you, to have the Record History of the affair, which I herewith give to you as I find it in the Journals of Congress.

On the 3d of January, 1826, Mr. Van Rensselaer moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire what measures it may be necessary for Congress to adopt, at this time, to cause the public buildings to be finished and furnished; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Van Rensselaer of N. York, Mr. Rives of Virginia, Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, Mr. Bartlett of New Hampshire, Mr. Sawyer of North Carolina, Mr. Miner of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Findlay of Ohio, were appointed the committee. The Journal of the House of Representatives, page 114, prove these facts; and I may add, that of the seven committee-men appointed by the Speaker, five of them were the particular friends of Mr. Adams.

The Committee made their Report on the 17th of March following; had it printed by order of the House, and it is now to be found in the 11th vol. of Public Documents of the last session, numbered 122. The Report is a document of 23 pages, from which I give you the following extracts:

"Beg leave to report, that they have had the subject of the above resolution under careful consideration. The accompanying papers (B and C) relate to what remains to be done towards finishing the President's house. The papers (D, E, F) relate principally to the furnishing the President's house. The paper (H) is a letter from John Adams, Jr. accompanied by a minute account of the manner in which the appropriation for furniture, made at the last Congress, has been expended."

The following is the letter:

"Washington, 8th Feb. 1826.

"In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit to you an account of the expenditure of the appropriation made for furnishing the President's house. It should have been furnished in time for the meeting of the Committee this morning, had it been possible; but the receipt of your note being delayed till ten o'clock this morning, and the necessity which I was under of making the copy which is now transmitted, rendered it impracticable.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN ADAMS, JR.
Hon. Mr. Van Rensselaer, Secretary, Chair'n."

The account of the expenditure then follows:

The debtor side charges Mr. John Adams, Jr. with a "Treasury Warrant," dated March 1825 for \$14,000, the sum appropriated to purchase furniture for the President's house. The credit side presents a list of 124 items, numbered from 1 to 124 inclusive, and dated from 10th of March, 1825, to 6th February, 1826, and purports to be a list of articles purchased for furnishing the President's house out of the appropriation of \$14,000, and credited as such.

Among these items, under date of May 23d, 1825, and numbered 51, is the following:

"Lacure Kervand, Billiard table \$50."

Also, under date of June 5th, numbered 54, the following:

"H. Johnson, cloth and work \$43 44."

Also, under same date numbered 55, the following:

"Little John, for cues \$3 00"

Also, under date of November 29, numbered 93, the following:

"B. F. Pomroy, billiard balls \$6."

Also, under date of January 1st, 1826, numbered 107, the following:

"P. Thompson, chessmen \$23 50."

Upon this state of the Record evidence, a denial as bold as unexpected, is justly put forth by a member of Congress from Kentucky, backed by Peter Force (and such a denial needs Force to back it) that any part of the public money was ever applied to the purchase of the Billiard Table!!

We wait for the denouement of all this affair, which, besides the original merits of the transaction, involving an illegal and immoral application of the public money, now presents new questions of veracity, and bullying, and trickery. Is Mr. Carson to be beat down? Is the Kentucky member to be sustained? And how shall these objects be accomplished? Shall the President's son come forward, after the lapse of twelve months, to contradict his own public official, and recorded account? Or shall he alter it privately, before it is settled at the Treasury? Or shall the public printers be relied upon to bring the whole affair under a mass of lies? Which of these alternatives shall eventually be adopted is yet unknown; but one thing is certain, that whatever is now done is the act of the ministry, and from their manner of conducting it, the public will have a fair sample of their *modus operandi* in more important matters.

FROM THE CARLETON REPUBLICAN. GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

Place General Jackson at the head of your government, and he will make your country respected abroad, and at home, without diminishing your resources, and without bloodshed. He could easily maintain his authority, for he would possess the affections of the people. By this policy the popular feeling of the nation, which flows in one uninterrupted stream, would be gratified. National fame would be enhanced by the reputation which the General has acquired in arms. Liberty would in him have a zealous defender, and tyranny would shrink from his presence. A spirit of economy, not parsimony, would aid his power; and the cultivation of popular feeling would augment his strength, for it has always been his opinion, that the ablest defence for an administration, is the affection of the people.

General Jackson evincing by his acts, the desire of pleasing the people, would prove that he was worthy of their confidence, and would make his seat firm and secure.

With his vigor and experience, with his age and reputation, what may he not be enabled to accomplish for the advantage of the nation?

A strict inquiry into the public resources, and the public expenditure, he would cause to have made. Every presiding officer of each department, would be required to do his duty, with punctuality and fidelity.

The native simplicity of his character, his persuasive manners, his powers of pleasing, and above all, the virtues which adorn his domestic life, would cast around unusual splendor.

The people would then require no star to give them light in the dark and intricate pathway of politics;—They would turn their eyes to the chair of state, and there discover the bulwark of their liberties, their fortunes, and their lives.

To no one can the government be entrusted with greater security, than to General Jackson. Even and steadily would he hold the reins.

The champions of Liberty well know that there is nothing which gives greater stability to a government, than an adherence to good old forms, wise and prudent maxims, and sacred institutions.

The people will readily know, when the condition of the nation is prosperous, and however a Party of Outs may be disposed to grumble, yet no effort of reasoning could convince the friends of Jackson that they were in error.

The voice of freedom, is the voice of nature; it is a voice which, in our happy republic, is always heard.

The legislature would not require under a Jackson, the allurements of an undue influence, nor would it be necessary to praise the sources from whence influence is derived.

The measures which he would recommend, would be the result of wisdom, and the harmony which would exist in the different branches of the government, would ensure its stability.

In Jackson you have the tongue, arm and soul of the patriot. A knowledge of the law, will enable him from the possession of a more accurate knowledge of the rights of individuals, and of communities, the better to defend and preserve them, and his political skill will enable him the better to appreciate, and cherish the admirable qualities of a free constitution.

General Jackson would look to the people, whose welfare is the end of all government.

He would be the adviser of his own measures, and the legislature would approve or reject.

A president (be he who he may) must have adherents; interest may attach some, regard others. The man who can attach the heart feels the most secure. What man would desert a President, when tied by reason and affection.

General Jackson can withstand the allurements of private interest, and the ingenuity of the speculative politician.

He possesses discretion and integrity, and I can safely declare, that if General Jackson be elected to the presidential chair, that the people will never enjoy a greater share of tranquility and security than under his government.

Counterfeit Cents!—Counterfeit cents, made of cast iron, are in circulation in Philadelphia. What next?

A Railway from Boston to the Hudson is estimated to cost only \$1,500,000.

The New York Evening Post of the 18th instant, states, that two foreigners of distinction had been prevented from fighting a duel, by the interference of the proper authorities of that city. [Right.]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1827.

Daniel Agner
Elizabeth Alexander
John Anderson
Wm. Anderson
James W. Armstrong
William Everett
Elisha Butler
Wm. Bradley
Wm. Barber
Elisha Barrett
Voluntine Bird 2
John Body
Moses Brown
Catharine Brinkle
William Boie
Dawalt Beaver
Polly Brown
William Barr
James Kerr
Eli Cobble
Samuel Caldwell
David Cook
John Cooper
John Canup
James Campbell
George Cleveland
Collin Gimbrol
George Clark
Peter Cobble
James Coggins
John Clemmons
Philip Cruise
Henry R. Cook
Polly Cashdol
Judy Chapman
John Coughenour
James Davis
John Davis
Thos. Davis 2
John Donaldson
Katharine Darr
Saml. Reum
Henry Frailey
John L. Graham
Francis Gibson
Francis Graham
William Gray
Jesse Harrison
John Hendles
Billy D. Haden 2
Mrs. Salome Holmes
Isaac A. Hall
Charles Hunter
John Howard
Casper Holshouser 2
Ruth Harris
Saml. Hughes
E. N. Gather
Joseph Hodge
Thomas Hutson
Minerva W. Haynes
Alexander Haynes

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

L. H. Alexander 2
Charles Amhart
Caleb P. Alexander
Stephen Alexander
Mrs. Margaret Boyd
Ann E. Baird
Joseph Baker
Charles Bain
George M. Clark
Henry Cagle
Henry Furr
Alexander Ferguson
William Gilliam
James McChin
Samuel Erwin
John Means Jr.
W. McGraw
Christopher Melchor
Thomas Matly
John McCaleb
John Mischimer
Joshua Nelson
William Nichols
H. B. Phillips
Peter Peninger
Charles Pence
Martin Rendleman
John Robinson
Ruth Reed

All persons indebted to this office for postage, are requested to make payment. In future, no letters will be let out of this office, until the postage is paid.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

Beall James
Bracken John
Carnett Elizabeth
Carrance Tabitha
Duvall Thomas
Davidson George L.
Edwards James
Ellis Allen
Francis John
Felz Garrald
Gideon Sarah Mrs.
Holmes James
Harris James H.
Hill M. L.
Jonston Wm. S.
King Mary Mrs.
Lewis A. L.
Lemay Zachariah
McLaughlin John
McCray Polly Mrs.
Morgan M.
Norris John

JAS. MCKNIGHT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

John Blackburn
John Calhoun
James Dabbs
Hubbard Davis
William Eliot
Solomon Grimes
Jacob Grigson
Samuel J. Hamilton
Reuben Holmes
William Kennedy
James Kennedy

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday Jan. 4.—Mr. King presented sundry resolutions on the subject of deeds for the conveyance of land, deeds of trust, mortgages and bills of sale—which were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Gray presented the memorial of a Manumission Society of this State, praying that a law be passed to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this State. Referred to the committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to the migration of free persons of color into this State.

By Mr. Hill of Franklin, a bill for the relief of securities and endorsers in certain cases—which bills were read the first time, and the latter referred to the Judiciary committee.

Friday, Jan. 5.—The bill to amend an act passed in 1815, relative to the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg; the bill to repeal an act passed at the last session compensating the grand jurors of Ashe; and the bill concerning certain officers of Davidson county, were read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1824, allowing pay to the jurors of the superior and county courts of Surry, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, viz: the bill vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the people.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to Tuesday next, which was carried.

Saturday, Jan. 6.—Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to make printed acts printed by the printer of the state, evidence in courts of justice, reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pickett from the same committee, reported a bill to explain and amend an act, passed in 1822, authorizing the county courts to require administrators and others to give counter security upon the petition of those securities, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, reported the bill regulating the duty of Grand Jurors with regard to presentments for affrays and assault and battery, with an amendment which was agreed to.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Emancipation Laws, which was read the first time.

Mr. Forney, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavourably on the petition of sundry citizens of Rowan, on the subject of the Election of Constables.

Mr. McKay presented sundry resolutions on the subject of draining the Swamp Lands of the State, which were referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. McDowell presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1825, to establish and regulate a Turnpike road in Rutherford and Buncombe.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Mr. McLeary presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to administrators and executors, so as to compel them to have a final settlement within some limited time after the heirs come of age.

The Senate took up the orders of the day.

The bill to explain and amend an act passed in 1822, authorizing the county courts to require administrators and others to give counter security upon the petition of those securities, was taken up and passed its second reading without debate.

The next order was the bill regulating the duty of Grand Jurors with regard to presentments of affrays, assault and batteries, &c. [Provides that all prosecutions not brought in three years shall be barred.]

The bill to amend the emancipation laws of this state, was read the second time.

Mr. Sneed thought the subject of so much importance to the State of North Carolina, that he moved the bill be referred to a committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for tomorrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Beard of Rowan introduced a bill to establish a Medical school, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in the State. Read and referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, January 1.

Mr. Whitehurst presented the petition of Eliza H. Cox, of Craven, praying to be divorced from her husband Longfield Cox. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

The following bills were presented and read the first time: By Mr. Shipp, a bill allowing jurors in the County and Superior Courts of Lincoln to receive pay for their services; also, a bill to empower Joseph Houston, of Iredell, to erect gates across certain roads [which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements]; by Mr. Strange, a bill to authorize the commissioners of Fayetteville to elect a special justice of said town, and

to amend the 3th section of the act of 1821, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville;" by Mr. Alexander, a bill to amend the act of 1815, incorporating the town of Charlotte; and by Mr. Cooper, a bill to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1803, extending the jurisdiction of a single justice; and amending the several laws in force relative to the recovery of debts before a Justice of the Peace.

The following petitions were presented, and referred: By Mr. Torrence, the petition of Mary Caldwell, of Iredell county; and by Mr. Edmonston, the petition of Susannah Jendell, of Haywood county, praying to be divorced from their husbands.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, it was *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for this State.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, it was *Resolved*, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws with regard to Constables, as to ensure the more speedy collection and payment of debts placed in their hands for collection.

Mr. Gray presented the petition of Elijah Pope, praying to be divorced from his wife. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Newland presented the petition of Laban Ellis, and other citizens of Burke county, praying to be remunerated for their labor in opening a public road, under an order of Court of said county.—Referred to the committee of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Swain presented a letter from Geo. D. Phillips, of Buncombe county, on the subject of the laws in regard to fences. Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Warren, it was

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee consist of seven, instead of five members, as required by the rules of the House; and that the following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Jones, of Warren, Iredell, Sheppard, Spruill, Strange, Settle and Swain.

Messrs. Bain, Blount, Bateman, Torrence and Miller were appointed the committee on Military Affairs.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.—On motion of Mr. Swain, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the arranging, revising and digesting the whole body of the public statute law of North Carolina, commencing with the earliest English statutes in force in this State.

Mr. Hill, of Wilmington, presented a bill supplemental to an act, entitled "An act concerning the estate of persons dying intestate;" which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foy presented a bill to amend the act of 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

A message from the Senate, stating that Messrs. Spaight of Craven, Pickett and McKay form the Library committee on their part. Messrs. A. Moore, Iredell and Sheppard were then appointed on the part of this House.

Messrs. Newland, Poor and Gary were added to the Military committee.

Mr. Ellis presented a bill requiring the clerks of the several Courts and Registers within this State to keep their offices at the court-houses of their respective counties, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Cooper presented a bill to amend the act of 1823, providing for a revenue for the payment of the Civil List and contingent charges of government, which was read the first time.

Mr. Blevins presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, allowing compensation to the jurors in Ashe county.

The following petitions for divorce were presented and referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony: By Mr. Webb, the petition of Mary Greene, of Person; by Mr. Gordon, the petition of John Pugh, of Wilkes; and by Mr. Swain, the petition of Nancy Chadwick.

Mr. Bonner presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hyde county, praying to be authorized to raise a sum of money by loan to enable them to cut a canal from Mattamuskeet Lake; and Mr. Clayton, presented the petition of Joseph Oliver, of Haywood county, stating that he is very old and incapable of maintaining himself by labor, and praying that the State would grant him a small tract of the unappropriated lands in his county, which was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

The bill concerning the granting of licenses to practice law in the County Courts, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Martin, postponed indefinitely.

The following bills were read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed: The bill to incorporate Roanoke Chapter, No. 4, of Excellent and Most Excellent Royal Arch Masons; the bill allowing jurors in the County and Superior Courts of Lincoln to receive pay for

their services; and the bill to amend an act, entitled "an act to amend an act, passed in the year 1815, entitled 'an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg.'"

Wednesday, Jan. 3.—Mr. W. Lewis presented a bill to require conveyances of lands and negroes to be published; and Mr. Marshall, a bill to authorize the trustees of Spring Grove Academy, in Anson county, to raise 5,000 dollars by lottery; which passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of appointing, in each county within this State, a regular and standing Board of Auditors, whose duty it shall be to settle and pass upon all accounts exhibited by executors and administrators of estates; which accounts so audited and reported upon to the County Courts by the said Board, shall be deemed good and sufficient evidence for and against all such executors or administrators, (where fraud shall not appear,) in all suits at law wherein they may be parties, or in their settlements with the County Courts: also the propriety of passing an act of limitation, within which all claims for distribute shares of any estate, or claims of any other description, shall be made known to the executors or administrators of such estates, or be forever barred.

On motion of Mr. Clement, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending an act, passed in the year 1800, chapter 773, directing how persons, injured by the erection of public mills, shall in future proceed to recover damages, so as to extend the time for which damages are assessed from five to ten years.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting runaway slaves, as to subject runaway slaves, who are known to be in any county of this State armed for the space of thirty days, to be considered outlaws, and treated accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the said committee were also instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling executors to give security in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Foy, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling testamentary guardians to give security, where it shall appear to the County Court that they are insolvent, and are likely to waste and squander the property of their wards.

Mr. Bain presented a certificate of four Justices of Mecklenburg county, in favor of Pusey Thompson; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Hamilton presented a bill, founded on a petition, to annex part of Stokes to Davidson county; which, together with the petition and two counter petitions presented by Mr. Sheppard, was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Saintclair presented the petition of Francis Moreau, of Wilkes county, to gether with a petition of sundry citizens of said county on the subject, praying that a certain portion of the unappropriated lands on the Brushy Mountain in said county, be conveyed to him, for the purpose of cultivating the grape. Referred to the committee of Agriculture.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to slavery, and the Vermont resolution on that subject, was concurred in, and Messrs. Hill of Wilmington, Jones of Warren, Morehead, Iredell and Green, were appointed the said committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Warren, Messrs. Martin and Fisher were added to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. W. Richardson, the vote on the indefinite postponement of the bill concerning the granting of licenses to practice law in the County Courts, was reconsidered. The question of indefinite postponement being withdrawn, the bill was read the second time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Alexander presented a bill concerning executors, administrators and guardians; and Mr. Shipp, a bill to repeal the act of 1820, chapter 14, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers; which passed their first reading.

The following bills from the Senate were read the first time, viz: The bill respecting the allowance of claims and the appropriation of public money in Davidson county; the bill to change the time and regulate the manner of holding the County Courts of Haywood.

The bill to repeal an act of last session, allowing compensation to the jurors in Ashe county, passed its second and third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. W. Lewis presented a bill to provide for the support of the families of insolvents, and the education of their children, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws on divorce and alimony, as to give to the Superior Courts more extensive jurisdiction than they now possess.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of sundry citizens of Burke and Buncombe counties, praying for the formation of a new county from parts of said counties; which was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Swain, Poor, Ellison, Barnard and Whitaker.

Mr. Holland presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln county, on the subject of the Murrain distemper among cattle; and Mr. Richardson, the petition of Charles Lewis and Benjamin Hyder, of Rutherford, praying for permission to turn a public road which passes through their lands; which were referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Jesse Staneal, of Mecklenburg, praying to be placed on the pension list; and Mr. Edmonston, the petition of John Gallaway, of Haywood, praying that the State sell to him 320 acres of the unsold lands adjoining his arm, at one dollar per acre. Referred, the former to the committee of Claims, and the latter to that on the Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of James W. Mills, praying to be divorced from his wife. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Newland presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1820, for the better regulation of the county courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in courts of equity, and to establish courts for that purpose.

Mr. Jones of Warren, moved that the bill lie on the table and be printed, one copy for each member.

Mr. Morehead, a bill to emancipate slaves on certain conditions. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Shepperd, a bill to prevent litigation by regulating costs in certain cases. [Provides that in any act of trespass, assault and battery and trespass to lands and tenements, which shall be brought unless the plaintiff recovers a verdict for no more costs than damages.]

Mr. Bain, who voted in the majority on the question of rejection of the bill, to provide for the support of the families of insolvents and the education of their children, moved for its reconsideration, which was negatived.

Friday, Jan. 5.—The Speaker, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, appointed Messrs. Donoho, Wyche, Scott and Fisher, a committee on the subject of establishing a Medical Board for this State.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, *Resolved*, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the existing laws relative to petty and malicious indictments, so as to compel the prosecutor to give bond and security for the payment of the costs of such indictments, and to oblige him in all cases to pay the costs which may accrue thereon, unless he sustain the same, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Clayton, a bill requiring Mills river in Buncombe county, to be kept open for the passage of fish;

Mr. Swain, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Burke and Buncombe, on the subject of a new county, reported that the committee deem it inexpedient to grant their prayer. The report was concurred with.

Mr. Scott presented the memorial of A. D. Murphey, stating that in consequence of the lottery granted him at the last session being restricted to three drawings, and the sum authorized to be raised so small, he was unable to dispose of the scheme to individuals who deal in that kind of adventure, and praying that the Legislature will authorize him to raise a larger sum, and that no restrictions may be imposed on the number of drawings. Referred to a select committee.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, respecting the allowance of claims, &c. in Davidson county, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution, proposing the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses, to prepare a Memorial to Congress praying for an extinction of the remaining Indian title to lands in this State, which lies, of course, one day on the table.

On motion, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill respecting the granting of licences to students of law under age; but rose without making any amendment to the bill. It was then put on its passage, and, after a short debate, was rejected 81 votes to 39.

Saturday, Jan. 6.—On motion of Mr. Stedman, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling Sheriffs and Constables to return warrants in the district in which the defendant lives.

The resolution sent from the Senate, concerning the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in this State, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, on the same subject, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Poor presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1825, to establish a poor-house in the county of Burke, and Mr. Burns, a bill further to increase the capital stock of Clubfoot and Harlowe's Creek Canal Company. The first was passed its first reading, and the last referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to refer the memorial of A. D. Murphey to a joint select Committee.

Mr. Settle from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances reported unfavourably on the petitions of Joseph Olive of Haywood, Charles Lewis and Benjamin Hyder, of Rutherford, and the petition of sundry inhabitants of Lincoln. Concurred in.

Mr. Strange, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Burke county, reported unfavourably to their prayer. Concurred in.

The bill to amend the revenue act by taxing gates at race courses was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Wyche postponed indefinitely. Yeas 66. Nays 39.

19th CONGRESS, 2d Session.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for opening a Road from Memphis in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to authorize the sale of the reserved salt springs and the land adjacent thereto, in the State of Missouri, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 4.

Mr. Little, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported an Act fixing the ratio of representation after the 3d day of March, 1853; which was read twice, committed, made the order of the day for tomorrow, and ordered to be printed.

This bill fixes the ratio at one representative to 60,000.

Mr. Little, on reporting this bill, stated that it was the opinion of the Committee to whom this subject was referred, that the ratio now fixed would give nearly the same number of representatives as we have under the present ratio. The committee were unwilling that this number should be increased beyond what it is at present.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Paymasters to employ citizens, to aid them in the discharge of their duty in certain cases; which was read twice, and committed.

A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Forsyth, calling on the President of the United States for a copy of the convention (if not inconsistent with the public interest) between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the mixed commission now sitting under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent.

Mr. White submitted a resolution on the subject of the removal of the Florida Indians. The bill to provide for the claims of the officers of the army of the Revolution was considered in Committee on motion of Mr. Burges, who made an eloquent appeal to the House in favour of these veterans.

Saturday, Jan. 6.—On motion of Mr. Conner, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Charlotte, North Carolina, by way of Old Nation Ford, (or Harris Ferry,) on Catawba River, to Chester Court House, South Carolina.

In the House of Representatives the Resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the correspondence with the Netherlands, in relation to discriminating duties, was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, calling upon the War Department for a statement of the number of the surviving officers of the continental establishment not on the Pension List; upon the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals, for the amount of the sums they have received and expended, and the balance unexpended; upon the Treasury Department, for statements of the compensation allowed to surveyors of the United States. A Resolution offered by Mr. Weems to inquire into the expediency of assisting such free people of color as wish to be sent to Liberia, was rejected.

The East Florida Herald of the 19th ult. contains the unpleasant intelligence of difficulties having arisen between the whites and Indians within the Territory. Several murders had been committed on the west side of the Ocala river, and the family of a Mr. Carr, on the road leading from Tallahassee to St. Augustine, had been murdered, and all buried together. Measures had been taken to prevent further hostilities, by the assembling of troops in sufficient numbers, it was supposed, to overawe the Indians.

The notes of the Nashville Bank are at a discount of thirty three and a third per cent at Nashville, and we believe, throughout the state. Jackson, Ten. Gaz.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 23, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The election of two Judges, to supply the vacancies on the bench of the Superior Courts of this State, created by the resignation of Judge Nash, and the death of Judge Paxton, took place in the Legislature on the 9th and 10th inst. From the Raleigh papers of the 12th, we get the result of the election. On the first balloting, on the 9th, the votes were as follows:

Robert Strange,	100;
Willie P. Mangum,	75;
James Martin,	58;
Joseph Pickett,	45;
Thomas P. Devereux,	32;
Ro: H. Burton,	38;
Scattering,	27;

It appeared on counting the ballots, that there was one more vote given than there were voters in the two Houses. A motion was made to set aside the balloting on this ground; but it was decided that the election was a valid one, inasmuch as no other candidate besides Mr. Strange had received a majority of the votes, and he would still have a majority if one vote should be taken from him.

Previous to a second balloting on the 10th, the name of Joseph Pickett was withdrawn from the nomination. The result of the balloting was,

Martin,	92;
Mangum,	68;
Burton,	39;
Devereux,	18;
Blank,	1.

A third balloting was had immediately, which resulted in the election of James Martin, the names of Robert H. Burton and Thomas P. Devereux having been previously withdrawn. The vote was,

Martin,	102;
Mangum,	84;
Blank,	4.

Immediately after the election, Mr. Strange addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, resigning his seat as a member of that body; but on a remark from the Speaker, that it was not necessary for the member from Fayetteville to resign his seat, as the Legislature would adjourn before it would be required of him to qualify as Judge, the house refused to accept the resignation. On the next day, however, the resignation was accepted, and a writ issued for the election of a new member from Fayetteville.

A correspondent in Raleigh, who writes us under date of the 13th inst. in speaking of the above result of the election for Judges, remarks: "By a strange combination of circumstances, Robert Strange, of Fayetteville, was elected at the first ballot. He is, however, a very honorable and highly respectable young man. His location is a proper one; which, doubtless, contributed much to his success. After the first ballot, Mr. Pickett prevailed on his friends to withdraw his name; which was done with much reluctance, as he is generally considered here a very sound lawyer, and well qualified for the station. The final contest resting between Martin and Mangum, the vote was, for Martin 102, Mangum 84. Thus have the wise men of the Council (that *Jungus* on the constitution) been taught, that public good, not private friendship, should be consulted, in appointments to office. On this occasion, the West are greatly indebted to the liberal conduct of many of the members from the Eastern part of the State. The truth is, the well-informed men from the East, have ever acted liberally on all subjects, excepting that of equal representation: On that, they seem to have neither conscience nor reason;—in the exercise of power, they forget right. As to the appointment of Judge, they admitted the claims of the West, and were active in supporting them. Mr. Mangum had resigned his seat on the bench, to go to Congress; and, in a short time, resigned that office to become Judge again. This looked as though he thought the honors and offices of the State were at his bidding: it was dishonoring the favor of the people. I have no personal objection to Mr. Mangum; he is an early and highly valued acquaintance; but, private friendship should never stand in the way of public good."

Hugh Mearns of Salisbury, Joseph H. Pool of Pasquotank county, and James M. Bryan of Newbern, have been admitted by the Supreme Court to practice law in the superior courts; and Thomas Riddle of Chatham county, to practise in the county courts.

The Legislature of New-York met at Albany on the 2d inst. Gen. Root was elected speaker of the lower house. Gov. Clinton's message is a long and able document. We shall endeavor to give a few extracts from it hereafter.

A bill was presented in the house of commons on the 12th inst. by a member from Chowan county, to divorce Wm. Smith (a free black) from his wife! We think it poorly worth the while of the legislature to continue in session, if they cannot find something of more importance to busy themselves about, than the divorcing of negroes!

Internal Improvement.—From a letter we received by last mail, from a member of the General Assembly, we make the following extract, on the subject of Internal Improvement in this State: "The business of internal improvement is at rather a low ebb. There are some fears that the work on the Flats below Wilmington, will partially, if not wholly, fail. There has, in fact, been nothing profitably done in the State, except by the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the concerns of that company being now managed by efficient men, Mr. James Mebane being President. Unless the State employs an efficient Engineer to direct operations, I think we might as well disband the board of internal improvement, and give up the cause for the present."

The Legislature.—Extracts from the proceedings of the General Assembly, up to the 8th inst. will be found in preceding columns; since which date, several important propositions, and much interesting discussion, on various subjects, has taken place; all which shall be noticed in our next, as much in detail as our limits will admit.

The bill to fix the meeting of the legislature on the 2d Monday in December, passed its 2d reading in the house of commons, on the 11th, 65 to 58.

On the 12th, in the commons, Mr. Linn presented a bill for the relief of Samuel Jones, of this county. The bill, as we understand, authorizes Mr. Jones, who was late sheriff, to collect arrears of taxes, a considerable amount being due, and the time allowed by law for collecting them having expired,—by which he will suffer a severe loss, unless relieved by special act of assembly.

On the same day, Mr. Fisher presented a bill for the further relief of honest debtors.

In the senate, on the 12th inst. Mr. Seawell presented a bill to locate the several Judges of the superior courts of this State: Provided that Judge Daniel shall ride the 1st circuit; Judge Donnell the 2d; Judge Ruffin the 3d; Judge Norwood the 4th; Judge S. range the 5th; and Judge Martin the 6th.

Wilson B. Hodges has been elected Brigadier General of the 13th brigade, and Archimedes Donoho of the 16th brigade of the Militia of this State.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, and the Bank of Newbern 4 per cent, on their capital stock, for the last half year. The Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, on their capital stock for the same period.

POLITICS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We learn from Raleigh, through various channels, that, on the subject of general politics, there appears, from conversations among members of assembly, and other persons of intelligence and distinction from various quarters, to be more unity of sentiment in the State, than has before existed for fifteen or twenty years. On the subject of the next Presidential Election, there does not seem to be division enough to excite much conversation. There are a number of highly respectable members in the legislature, politically friendly to Messrs. Adams and Clay; but the great mass are the other way of thinking; and, we suspect, that there can be no doubt but that the vote of North-Carolina will be given to General Jackson at the next Presidential Election,—unless, by some unforeseen contingency, he should be cast out as a candidate, or his prospects be entirely blighted elsewhere; and there is not, at this time, the remotest probability of either's happening.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

The bill giving the right of electing Sheriffs to the people at large, was rejected in the Senate, on the 9th inst. by the casting vote of the speaker. All the senators were in their seats, when the vote was taken; and it is a little extraordinary that this bill was rejected last session, by the same vote. The following are the yeas and nays on the vote this year:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alexander, Baird of Burke, Bullock, Beard of Rowan, Beasley, Croon, Davenport, Deberry Elliott, Foreman, Forney, Gilchrist, Hill of Stokes, Joyner, Leak, Love, M. Milian, "Kay, Miller, Matthews, M. Daniel, Pickett, Smith, Sneed, Speight of Greene, Sharp, Seawell, Stokes, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Edgecombe, and Ward—31.

Nays.—Messrs. Burney, Boddie, Blackwell, Bell, Davis, Devane, Gilliam, Gray, Hill of Franklin, Holloman, Hawkins, King, Locke, McDowell, Marsh, M'Leary, Montgomery, Parker, Riddick, Roberts, Spaight of Craven, Salver, Sanders, Shufford, Sellers, Tison, Vanhook, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Martin, Warden, and Hunter—31.

There being a tie in the votes, the bill was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Judge Murphy's Lottery.—By reference to our legislative proceedings, it will be seen that Judge Murphy has petitioned the General Assembly to amend the law granting his lottery, so as to remove some serious obstacles which now retard the successful completion of the drawing of the lottery. It is probable the Commissioner of the lottery will await the issue of this application to the legislature, before he goes on with the drawing. We think confidence may well be reposed in the honorable management of this lottery. The high character for honor and integrity, which the gentleman (Dr. Webb) who has the management of the lottery bears, ought to inspire a confidence that the drawing will ultimately be completed with all fairness.

We are indebted to Mr. Long, the Representative in Congress from this district, for various public documents, printed by order of Congress; and we here take occasion to make our acknowledgments for the same. Among the last documents we have received, are copies of the Bankrupt Bill, of the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of four engraved Maps of topographical surveys; one of these is a "reconnaissance, exhibiting the country between Washington and New-Orleans, with the routes examined in reference to a contemplated National Road between those cities; this is a well engraved Map, and colored; it exhibits the rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, mountains, towns, and places of notoriety, of the country on and adjacent to the routes surveyed for the National Road from Washington to New-Orleans: we have received three other maps, of surveys made by government in Massachusetts, to ascertain the practicability of cutting various canals in that State. Those of our subscribers and friends who have a desire to see any of these documents and maps, can do so by calling at our office.

THE NEW YORK TRIALS.

On the 2d inst. sentence was pronounced on the persons convicted at the late term of the New York Oyer and Terminer, to wit:

Charles Mowatt, Penitentiary, 2 years.
Thomas Hyatt, do. 2 years.
Samuel F. Lambert, do. 1 year.

Henry B. Lambert, 9 year.

Thomas Hyatt not appearing, his recognizances were forfeited.

In the case of Barker, Vermilyea, Davis, Brown and Spencer, a certiorari from the Supreme Court was served, which consequently removed the proceedings.

Balt. Pat.

MARTIN, JAN. 9.

The anniversary Sermon of the North-Carolina Bible Society was preached on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hammit, of the Methodist Church, from Petersburg. His text was from Psalm xix. v. 7, 8. From these words, and from the view which he took of the idolatrous and imperfect systems of the Egyptians, Greeks, Persians and Mahometans, down to the modern Heathens of Hindostan, he satisfactorily proved the great superiority of the Religion which the Bible teaches, over every other. He was heard with great attention, by a very large and respectable congregation. The collection amounted to \$56 6.

On the same day, the Rev. Mr. Green, of the Episcopal Church, from Hillsboro', preached a Sermon in the Presbyterian Church in this city, in aid of the funds of the Female Benevolent Society.

Register.

NEW-YORK JAN. 9.

COLOMBIA.

The advices from Carthage, to the 10th ult. by the Bunker Hill, state that Bolivar arrived at Bogota on the 14th of November, and proceeded for Venezuela on the 23th. From thence he was expected to arrive at Carthage about the 10th to the 13th of January. The seat of Government was to be established for the present at the latter place, or at Turbaco, 13 miles distant. The private letters state, that on arriving at Bogota, Bolivar took decisive measures to restore order—that he invested himself with the authority given him by the Constitution in cases of insurrection; that he had despatched Santander to Peru, abolished the offices of Secretary of Foreign Affairs and of the Navy—ordered the army to be reduced to 6000 men, and increased the pay of the officers in the navy 100 per cent. The Intendant at Carthage, as was to be removed. It is also stated that a Convention of the people was to be called.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

By a letter from Richmond, dated the 12th inst. at 4 P. M. we are informed that Governor Tyler is elected Senator to Congress from that State, to succeed Mr. Randolph. The votes are stated to be for Tyler 115; Randolph 110; Scattering, 2. Gen. Samuel Smith is elected Senator from Maryland.

Ral. Register.

The British Parliament was opened on the 21st of November. The King delivered his Speech in person. It contains nothing material.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States, declared a dividend, on the 1st inst. for the last six months, of three dollars per share.

EVANVILLE, TENN. DEC. 6.

The New-South-Bank and the Branch of the Old-South-Bank, will continue, according to their determination, and as was expected, to pay specie. The reports concerning the Nashville Bank are of the most favorable character. The alarm seems to have subsided, and the fullest confidence is entertained of the ability of the Bank, and the willingness of its Directors, honestly to pay all its debts.

HILLSBOROUGH JAN. 3.

Another Fire.—A fire broke out on Monday evening last, the dwelling house of the Rev. John Winterpound, one mile and a half from town was consumed by fire. The family had retired to bed, and when alarmed, the rapid progress of the flames rendered ineffectual every effort to save any portion of the property, and the whole of the furniture, wearing apparel, and a valuable library, were consumed.

Recorder.

Cheraw, Jan. 12.—Cotton, 8 to 8 75—9 can be obtained for choice lots.

Fayetteville Jan. 10.—Cotton, 8 to 8 1/2; Corn, 65 to 70; Flour, 5 to 6; Bacon, 8 to 10; Bagging, 25; Coffee, 16 to 19; Sugar, 9 to 11 1/2.

Shad.—This excellent fish was, a week or two since, caught and brought to market in Savannah, Georgia.

The Boston Patriot has an article to prove that Gen. Jackson is unfit for the Presidential chair, because he has not been a professional Diplomatist, nor a Secretary of State. This is the essence of anti-republicanism, as well as of absurdity. It is no more nor less than contending for patent places and official reversions. If no man ought to be President who has not been a Secretary, the converse is probably true that every Secretary ought to be a president. We wonder the Patriot did not maintain the principle of hereditary succession to the presidential station.

N. Y. Eng.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

We do not take it upon us to say that our government were actuated by improper views, in refusing to legislate upon the subject of our commercial intercourse with the British West Indies;—but we apprehend that it is matter of some mortification to the Cabinet at the

present time. We are mistaken if the strong reliance placed upon "diplomatic adjustment" during the last session of Congress, is not now very seriously regretted. It is not to be disguised that a prohibition of all intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies will operate most injuriously upon the interests of this country, and especially upon the Southern States. And it is no consolation to be told, that the inhabitants of those islands will suffer too. A reciprocal distress in the West Indies, will by no means alleviate our own. We think our government in the right with regard to the question between them and G. Britain in relation to this subject—but we think them wrong in refusing to legislate upon a subject of high importance—after negotiation had been unavailing.

Cheraw paper.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst. Mr. Jarratt Coggin, of Montgomery county, to Miss Rebecca Redwine, of this county.

In this county, on the 28th Dec. ult. by Mesack Pinkton, Esq. Mr. Woodson Monroe to Miss Rebecca Pinkton.

In this county, on the 14th ult. by H. C. Kern, Esq. Mr. James Swisher to Miss Polly Jacobs.

In Charlotte on the 28th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. Josiah D. Boyd to Miss Altona L. Smith.

In Mecklenburg county, on the same evening, by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Mr. James Wilson (formerly sheriff) to Mrs. Lavinia Bigham.

In Montgomery county, on the 21st ult. Mr. Thomas Cotten to Miss Lethe Coggin.

In Randolph county, on the 19th ult. Col. John Crump, of Montgomery county, to Miss Farnelia Lindsey.

On the evening of the 9th instant, by James Dougherty, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, Mr. Willis Miller to Miss Eliza Caldwell of the same county.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday morning, after a protracted illness, Mr. James Torrence, son of the late Albert Torrence, Sen. in the 2d year of his age. Also, in this place, about the same hour, Mr. Duncan McGill, aged about 39 years.

At the residence of his father, near this town, on the 17th inst. of a chronic inflammation of the liver, Mr. Robert C. Mull, in the 27th year of his age. Mr. Mull was a young man of an amiable disposition, good information, and an unblemished character. He was an affectionate son, a kind and loving brother, an obliging neighbour, and an exemplary Christian. Some years since, deeply feeling the importance and necessity of becoming a disciple of the divine Redeemer; he attached himself to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he was a regular member in full communion to the day of his death. About twelve months since, he was elected to serve as pastor in the Lutheran Church in Salisbury, which office he filled with universal satisfaction to all the members; by whom his loss is deeply lamented, and will be long felt. The solemnities of the occasion and the many tears that were shed over his dying remains, expressed the high esteem in which he was held, in stronger terms than language knows. The unforgotten piety which he possessed, enabled him to bear his affliction with unprecedented patience and resignation; and to meet death with that calmness and composure of mind, which is seldom witnessed. Conscious of his approaching dissolution, he seemed to detach his mind from all sublunary objects, and enjoyed a well grounded hope of being admitted into the presence of God, where there is fulness of joy and pleasures for evermore.

Death, to him, had been deprived of its sting, the grave of its horrors, and eternity of its gloom.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "Learn, then, ye living! by the truths he taught Of all these sepulchres, instructors true, That, soon or late, death also is your lot, And the next opening grave may yawn for you."

[Eulogistic.]

In Guilford county, on the 31st ult. Abigail Caroline, infant daughter of Nathan Hunt, Jr. aged 17 months.

In this county, on the 3th inst. Mrs. Catharine Canby, widow of the late Michael Canby, at an advanced age.

In Montgomery county, on the 19th ult. Mr. Beverly A. Harris, aged about 45.

At his mother's residence, in Wilkes county, N. C. on the 27th Oct. last, in the 38th year of his age, John Isbell, Esq. He had for some time been in a declining state of health, with the consumption; he was a man highly esteemed and respected by his acquaintances, and was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with public offices, and had been a member of the legislature. His death is deplored by all who knew him.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Dick, aged upwards of 80 years; he was a staunch Whig, and a valiant soldier, during the Revolutionary war.

To Surveyors.

PROPOSITIONS will be received by the next county court of Rowan, to be held in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, for a Geographical Survey of said county, with the view of assisting Mr. McClure in completing a Map of the State. The survey can be easily accomplished; all that is required will be the course and distance of the principal roads from the Court-house to the adjoining county lines; the courses of the principal rivers and creeks in the county, and their probable distances; and all public places and principal dwellings on the routes of the roads and creeks, particularly located and named.

The survey, if undertaken, will be required to be completed in the course of next spring.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of James McKnight, Sen. deceased, either for property bought at the Sale, or otherwise, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment without further delay. And all those having demands, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery, as I am determined to close the estate as speedily as possible.

JOSEPH MCKNIGHT,

Surviving Ex'r.

Jan. 15th, 1837.

Books Loaned Out.

PERSONS who have books in their possession, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Freeman, are requested to leave them with the Editor of this paper, in order that they may be forwarded to the owner as soon as possible. Among those missing, is the Life of Calvin, and many others. Jan'y. 22, 1837.

COTTON

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Store-Houses adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagoners and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN MAC RAE.

January 4th, 1837.

Public Sale.

ON the 6th and 7th days of February next, there will be a large quantity of

BAR IRON

sold on credit, at the High Shoal, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quantity of CAST-IRON, at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of tracts of LAND, lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulewider, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON, HENRY FULEWIDER, Executors.

December 16th, 1836.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-stuff.

HAYLAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 150 k g White Lead, varnished pure

430 do.	do.	good
13 Verdigris, pure		
36 Yellow Ochre		
20 lbs. Whiting, English		
26 Linseed Oil, Philadelphia		
6 lbs. Lamp Black		
210 boxes Spanish Brown		
72 Ven. tins Red		
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders		
8 do. Spec. Turpentine		
475 box-s Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 to 10 x 22 by 28		

Log-wood, in sticks and chopped; Canes of Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell-Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyers or Hatters use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1836.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of

Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Merchant or any other kind of business, having been advantageously situated as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1837.

Factorage & Commission

BUSINESS

THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1836.

WM. J. WILSON.

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. late of Rowan county, do I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, Administrator.

Mocksville, Nov. 4th, 1836.

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1836. Charles Levering an Alexander Rea; Original attachment levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Fables, and they summoned as Garnishers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and repel or make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment.

651 Attest: DAVID MOCK, c. c. c.

January 22, 1837.

TICKETS.

IN the North-Carolina Lottery, for the benefit of Oxford Academy, 3d Class, to be drawn in Raleigh on the 21st of February next, and finished in one day, Yates & McIntyre managers, for sale, on application at the office of the Western Carolinian; price \$6, shares in proportion. Also, tickets in all the respectable Northern lotteries, can be procured through the agency of the editor of this paper, free of any charge for postage.

For want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next, the publication of the scheme of this lottery.

January 22, 1837.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged an Assistant for the ensuing year, will open his **SCHOOL** again in **Mocksville**, on the 15th of January next. The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each; at the end of which, there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be **nine dollars** per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for this school, should begin with the commencement of the session; and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

The local advantages of this institution, (which is intended to be made permanent) are not without claims to public consideration. In the centre of a back country, abounding in all the necessities of life; combining the salubrity of the mountains, with the beauty and convenience of the plain; uniting health, with fertility of soil, and cheapness of provisions—it seems the spot to which nature, pointing her unerring finger, is wont to say, There, in stillness and retirement, is intended to be reared the temple sacred to Learning, to Science and to Freedom.

All the difficulties arising from an humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the subscriber, in submitting his services to the public as an instructor of youth; but having early learned the utility of the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," in applying it to the management of his school, his time and faculties shall be faithfully devoted. Encouraged by the success of a few years devoted to the business in Lynchburg, Va. he is not without hopes of being useful to those intrusted to his care.

To persons desiring it, Board can be furnished by the subscriber, and other gentlemen in the village, upon very moderate terms.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

Mocksville, Dec. 8th, 1826. 647

Clerks of the Superior Courts.

ALL other Gentlemen holding Subscriptions to the New Map of North-Carolina, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the Publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the Map is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the Publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The Publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will still be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18th, 1826. 146

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of **James Dickey**, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. B. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt52

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick; other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

EDWARD CHESN.

THOMAS CHAMBERS,

Committee.

December 20, 1826. 42

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's employ, on the 18th ult., an indentured apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of **John Couper**. He was about 14 years of age, tolerably chunky built, of rather a downcast look, and has a loose, slovenly walk. He was suspected of having embezzled a sum of money, which was probably the cause of his absconding. All tailors, and others, are cautioned against harboring or trusting him. Five dollars reward is offered, for his apprehension, and information given to Mr. Silas Templeton, Salisbury, N. C. so that he may be obtained, and all reasonable charges paid.

MARTIN F. REVELL.

January 1, 1827. 43

Taken up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is **JACK**, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever **WATCHES**, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured **JEWELRY** of every description, and of the best workmanship, of **North-Carolina Gold**. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture Silver-Ware, and all articles in their line; and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and therefore, requests all persons indebted to, make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same; with whom the Watches, Jewelry, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.

January 1st, 1827. 547

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tanned

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of Skirting, Hog-skins, Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and Upper Leather; worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash.

Nov. 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan Yard, situated in the south-western part of Fredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, whom he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Fredell county, N. C.

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$50 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green, or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.

October 3, 1826. PAUL BARRINGER.

Coach Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN,

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making Carriages, of all descriptions; Gigs, (panel and buck), Stage Coaches, &c. Also, all orders for Blacksmith's Work, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. Repairs of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them.

Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 646

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)

from - - - - - \$0 to \$120

Gig Harness, plated, from - - - - - 25 to 50

Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, - - - - - 35

Carriage do, Japanned mounting, 15 to 18

Braces for Carriages, perfect, 50 cents to 63

Men's Riding Saddles, from - - - - - 10 to \$25

Ladies do, - - - - - 12 to 35

Bridles, Valices, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 424

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of **JOE**, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of **JANNEY**, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Pardee, Postmaster, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,

HENRY CRESS.

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

Marble Tomb Stones, Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for Steps, Underpinning, Door and Window Sills, Caps, &c. for buildings.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Dec. 21, 1826. 346

Notice.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vendition ex pona, to me directed from the county court of Stokes, and one from the county court of Rowan, I shall proceed to sell at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in February next, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Twenty two Negroes,

consisting of men, women and children.

600 acres of land, on Beaver Island Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ward, Esq. and others:

370 acres, in two tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, adjoining the lands of Reuben Moore, William C. Cole, and others,—the property of Hugh & William H. Martin, to satisfy debts in favour of the Newbern Bank at Milton, the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and the Cape Fear Bank at Salem, against them and others.

2474 acres, in various tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, Peters Creek, and Crooked Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Cloud, Esq. Wm. Joyner, Reuben Maybbs and others, the property of Edmund Beazly, to satisfy sundry debts which I have in my hands against him. &c.

JOHN BANNER, D. Sheriff.

For SALEHIRE, Stokes, Sheriff.

Dec. 18th, 1826. 547

Stop the Villian.

AND BEWARE OF THE SWINDLER.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and, I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December, he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of \$150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which I ved about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the \$50 to pay for the stud; but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look: the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of said rascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded.

January 10, 1826. WM. HARRIS.

North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: **Milly Hester vs. Joseph Hester**; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

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North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: **Emmanuel Shober vs. George W. Folger**; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

647

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826. **David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock**; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Ck.

Price adv \$4. 3mt52

State of North-Carolina, Fredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, Nov. Term, 1826. **John Watts' Executors vs. Joseph Watts** Motion to admit the Will to probate. In this case it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Fredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Abalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

A. K. SIMONTON, Ck.

Price adv \$4. 6mt

THE MUSE.

WARNINGS.

Beauty—remember that change and decay Will pursue in your path, as the night follows day: Pride—bear in mind that your form is of clay, And will rot with the moment that stands in your way: Wealth—that you are like the rainbow's bright ray, Unsubstantial as clouds, and more fleeting than they: Rank—let your name be as high as it may, That the mandate "be dust," even you must obey: Power—what things are your life and your way, Which a breath can destroy and a murmur betray: Happiness—know that you chase like the light, Or the wandering gleam that misleads us at night: Pleasure—though painted all lovely and bright, That your visits are fatal, and rapid your flight: Friendship—though dear to the sense and the sight, That thou art but a flower which the wintry winds blight: Love—that thy name, if we read it aright, Is poison, more fearful because of its might: Hope—tis to you that attraction suits, But you have us to leave as when most you invite.

The annexed beautiful lines are given in an Albany paper, as an extract from J. G. Brooks' Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College.

I WOULD not live, if life and love were vain, If for the toll, the trial and the pain, The restless anguish of these mortal hours, No need be offered in eternal bowers: If holy faith be but a light's dream, If heaven-wand hope be but a meteor's beam, Upon the vast waste of eternity— Then wherefore do we live, or wherefore die? We—no for man, if the rapacious tomb Swallow his spirit in eternal gloom! If dear unconscious nothingness await The soul, beyond that dim and silent gate, When the warm banquet on the faded brow, Which no returning spark shall ever warm; Then cursed be hope for her beguiling strain! Cursed be her fancies and her visions vain! Cursed be the tree of life, whose worthless blossom Drops, to rot to spring again on earth's cold bosom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEED CORN, &c.

Extract of a communication in the American Farmer, 20th Dec. 1826. For the last eight or ten years, I have been very curious and attentive in selecting from the various regions and climates of our country, the almost endless varieties of this grain, which they afforded. In the autumn of 1818, I commenced in Jersey, and collected specimens, from thence throughout the Northern and Eastern States, and from both the provinces of Canada; amounting to not less than forty or fifty sorts, differing, at least in appearance, from each other. I found none of them, however, valuable to us; like most other things, they had found their proper level, and settled in their proper places. What I now send you is what I got as the genuine Tuscarora, and has been, I am satisfied, improved in my possession, by never planting a grain that was not selected in the field, (for four or five years past) from those stalks, which produced two or more ears. I am this year carrying the selection still further, the number of ears containing 18 rows, and averaging 900 grains, was so considerable, that I have collected a sufficiency to plant half of my next year's crop from them, and as I purpose placing the field at a sufficient distance to prevent any admixture of the farina of any other sort, I shall be able to judge more correctly upon the now disputed point of the advantage of selecting seed—of which, by the bye, I now entertain no manner of doubt.

I have sent you also, a very remarkable plant of wheat, of the blue stem or purple straw, species. It is as you will see, the product of a single grain, and has 170 grain stalks, which if they had been allowed to mature, would have produced an average of 30 grains to the ear, or upwards of 5000 grains for 1. This extraordinary product, I am induced to attribute entirely to the quality of the soil, as there were at least a dozen plants growing together, all averaging upwards of 100 stalks that were of chance or spontaneous growth.

The soil is a compact, greasy, bituminous clay, which when moist is of a deep black colour, it pervades a neck of about 200 acres, in a stratum of from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, and generally lies at the depth of 3 or 4 feet from the surface, which is a pertinacious white clay: it is isolated, and as far as I can ascertain, not found any where else in the vicinity.

Conversational intercourse of the sexes.

What makes those men, who associate habitually with women, superior to others? What makes that woman, who is accustomed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved, for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity; their faculties awaken; their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivity in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory or sullen manners. The coin of the understand-

ing and the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off; their better materials polished and brightened; and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship, by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character, are hidden, like the harness and armour of a giant, in studs and knobs of gold and precious stones, when not wanted in actual warfare.

SUMAC.—The sumac of the tannery (*Rhus coriaria*) grows in various parts of Europe, but is cultivated only in Spain and Sicily. The young shoots are set out in rows in October, and the soil is afterwards stirred once or twice with the plough. In the month of August, in the second or third year, the peasants cut the plants close to the earth, and the same is done every succeeding year. The stems are dried in the sun; the leaves are then separated from the stalks by threshing, and are reduced to powder in a mill. They are then ready for tanning morocco and other leather, and are packed in linen sacks for transportation.

The ancients employed the sour berries of the sumac to season their food; the Hungarians put them in vinegar to give it more color and strength; and the people of Egypt season their pilau with them, and cook them with meat. [The American sumac is very inferior to that obtained from Spain and Sicily. This deficiency may be owing to the species, or the soil, or the climate. Sicily sumac is \$90 per ton in New York; American only \$30 per ton.] Hampshire Gazette.

Snake story.—A Virginian correspondent of the National Intelligencer says there is a species of black snake about four feet long, which sucks goats and cows. He saw one morning a cow standing alone and still, while the rest of the herd were grazing; and on approaching, found her engaged apparently at ease in suckling a snake. He detached the snake from the cow and made him prisoner, and in a few months succeeded in domesticating him, so that he would coil himself upon the head, shoulders or knee of his protector, and sometimes get into his coat pocket. "He would coil on me with that apparent content a child's eye expresses when in the mother's arms." This Virginian believes that serpents have the power of fascination; and he says a cow requires a greater fondness for the snake that sucks her, than for her own calf. Hampshire Gaz.

Horses fed with milk.—Maj. Deham relates that the Tibboos, in central Africa, keep their horses entirely on the milk of the camel, grain being too scarce and of too high a price to be employed for that use. The milk is given to these animals, sweet and sour, and this traveller says he never saw horses in a better condition.

It appears by the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the British Revenue, that there are twenty-three millions of newspapers published every year in Great Britain, and that the duties paid on advertisements on an average amount to 170,000 annually.

Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver are said to be annually employed at Birmingham in gilding and plating, and of course forever lost as bullion.

WIT.

In search of Wisdom, far from Wit I fly; Wit is a harlot, beautiful to the eye. In whose bewitching arms our early time We waste, and vigour of our early prime. But when reflection comes with ripen years, And manhood with a thoughtful brow appears, We cast the mistress off to take a wife; And, wed to Wisdom, lead a happy life.

A HOME ARGUMENT.

By one decisive argument Giles gained his lovely Kate's consent To fix the wedding day; 'Why in such haste, dear Giles, to wed? I shall not change my mind,' she said; 'But then,' says he, 'I may!'

A TRUISM.

Loquacious Orators, devoid of strength, Whatever they want in depth, afford in length.

The best way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle, and it will go out of itself.